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## RAMADIER WINS SUPPORT FOR AUSTERITY PLAN

### Noisy Protests Precede Finance Commission's Decision

#### The Marshall Plan 3-Power Meeting On Friday

London, June 24.  
Britain's Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin announced on Monday that a British-Russian-French preliminary conference on the Marshall plan for Europe will begin in Paris on Friday.  
"I hope that good results will follow," the Foreign Secretary told the House of Commons.  
Announcing the Russians' acceptance of the invitation to the three power meeting and their suggestion that it be held in Paris on June 27, Bevin declared: "I have informed the Soviet government that the date and place is convenient to me and I understand it is convenient to M. Molotov. I will be there to discuss the plan and the talks will commence this Friday in Paris."

Mr. Anthony Eden, former British Foreign Secretary and acting leader of the Conservative opposition welcomed Bevin's announcement.

"May they make swift and sure progress," he told the House in extending best wishes to the British delegation.

Bevin read the text of the Soviet note of acceptance which differed only slightly in phrasing but not in import from the text as transmitted by Tass on Monday morning.

#### THE SHOWDOWN

Paris, June 23.  
French quarters expected tonight that Friday's meeting of the Big Three Foreign Ministers would be a showdown on whether Russia and the Western bloc would finally co-operate in European economic policy or whether Europe would be split irrevocably into two rival blocs.

A French newspaper said the meeting would be "definitive." France said, "The risks of seeing still deeper division of Europe into Western and Eastern blocs have been warned off for the time being, at least."

Most observers said the main issues at stake when the Foreign Secretaries—Ernest Bevin, Georges Bidault and Vyacheslav Molotov—meet to plan the programme of European reconstruction under the Marshall plan would be:

1. Whether Russia in accepting United States economic aid would agree to relinquish her exclusive economic controls over Eastern Europe.
2. Whether Russia would permit Eastern Europe to accept assistance which she is unable to give and which might weaken her influence in those countries.
3. Whether it would be possible to reach an agreement on Allied economic policy at the Moscow conference over this issue.—United Press.

#### RECAPTURED

Southend, June 23.  
Stanislaw Zborowski, 25 years old, who escaped from Norwich prison 23 days ago, only two days after being sentenced to 9 months imprisonment for robbery, was recaptured last night at Barling near Southend.  
He appeared at the Southend Court this morning charged with possessing a Luger automatic pistol and six rounds of ammunition with intent to endanger life.  
The hunt for him switched dramatically on Saturday from East Anglia and he was captured at Barling by Detective-Inspector Harry Hemson of the Southend C. I. D., who was put on trail by the Reverend Stephen Pearson, Curate at the nearby parish of Eastham, who recognised the Pole while out for a drive after evening service.  
Zborowski joined the Polish army in Russia and served in Palestine, Egypt and Italy—Reuter.

### Many Factories But Few Markets

#### H.K. Fears Jap Competition

Hongkong has today more knitting and weaving factories in operation than before the war, figures from the S.T. and I. reveal.

But the textile industry, one of the quickest to recover in the colony, is fearful of future competition with Japan and is planning steps to protect its export market. That is why the Chinese Manufacturers Union, with the aid and support of Government, is planning a trade mission to areas where Hongkong products have been in great demand.

Purchase of local textiles abroad actually has decreased in the last few weeks, largely as the result of Japanese goods reaching export markets in this area. The situation is not yet serious since SCAP controls Japan's industry, but Hongkong producers are asking, "What will happen when the Allies leave Japan?"

Manufacturers here remember vividly that Japan furnished "merciless and unscrupulous competition" in the textile field before the war because producers there were prepared to "subjugate their whole economy to the nationalistic aims of their country." The danger is that in the future they may again be able to undersell in world markets through low-paid labour.

A total of 650 knitting and weaving factories of all types are operating in Hongkong at the present time, compared with 400 before World War

II. They employ approximately 9,000 men and women.  
The boom in the textile industry was made possible by world demand, plus the fact that the Hongkong Government was able to supply yarn to manufacturers through S. T. and I.

Government approves highly of proposals of Hongkong manufacturers to send a trade mission to purchasing areas, an official said, adding "we will give them every support."

A meeting of textile manufacturers is to be held late this week, at which plans for the mission will be made.

#### DISCOURAGING PICTURE

The rubber shoe industry presents one of the most discouraging pictures in the colony's post-war economy. This was one of the largest pre-war industries, manufacturers here producing an average of 900,000 pairs of rubber shoes a month. Now the output is only 100,000 pairs a month, and there is difficulty selling this number because of the loss of imperial preference, officials said.

The United Kingdom was the largest single purchaser of rubber shoes, but now they don't like to take Hongkong shoes because they consider our prices too high.

The comparatively small output of rubber shoes is paradoxical in view of the fact that more than twice as many factories are operating as in pre-war days. There were 22 factories before the war while today 40 are operating. Many of the current concerns are small, uneconomic, and do not use up-to-date methods, said an S.T. and I. representative.

### CHINA MAY SEEK NEW CREDITS

Washington, June 23.  
The Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wellington Koo, said China might seek new and large credit from the United States for Chinese postwar development.

Dr. Koo said, after an interview with the Assistant Secretary of State, William D. Stettin, that discussions were in the early stages and no figures had been mentioned.

He said short term credit would necessarily be smaller than one financed on a longer term basis, but added that discussions were still in the preliminary stage. He said he hoped to get "substantial" credit on a long term basis and added that he found Mr. Stettin "sympathetic."

The Ambassador said the major part of his talk with Mr. Stettin was about Lend-Lease credits. He said his main purpose in visiting the Assistant Secretary was "to make known to him the situation in China."—United Press.

Paris, June 23.

Reversing its previous decision, the Finance Commission of the French National Assembly tonight adopted the Government's austerity plan designed to meet the country's critical financial situation. Official voting figures were 22 in favour of the plan, with 18 against, and four abstaining.

The National Assembly, which adjourned for the Finance Commission to re-examine the plan, will start debating it later tonight.

The Socialist Parliamentary group also decided by a majority vote of 70 out of 90 votes to support the "save the franc" programme which M. Paul Ramadier, the Premier, presented in the Assembly this afternoon.

Steps should be taken immediately, he said, to prevent "inflationary gangrene" from destroying the French social order.  
"We are here to fight inflation. That is the mission of our Government. Throw us out if you wish," he said.

The stabilisation of the internal financial machinery was essential in view of the imminent Big Three talks to discuss Mr. Georges C. Marshall's "Save Europe" plan.

The austerity plan put forward by M. Robert Schuman, Finance Minister, included the abolition of all subsidies except that for coal.

#### PUBLIC PROTESTS

Crowds of demonstrators gathered outside the Assembly building to protest against these measures.

In his address to the Assembly, M. Ramadier said that the Government was returning the austerity measures to the Finance Commission, which had rejected them on Saturday.

He warned that "we cannot do not wish to, and should not at any price, ask the Bank of France for an advance which could not be balanced by economies or from new resources. This would be inflation pure and simple."

M. Leon Blum's two 5 percent price cuts earlier this year had stopped the inflationary tendency, but, Ramadier added, "this magnificent result did not constitute a definite revitalisation of our economy."

While the debate was going on crowds of noisy demonstrators estimated at about 2,000 were outside the Chamber expressing their discontent with the Government's new financial proposals.

#### BIDAULT HOOTED

The Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, was hooted as he left the Assembly.

Guarding squads of police were hurrying all approaches to the Chamber, and the police had instructions to take "all necessary measures" to deal with any disturbance, it was learned officially.

Special radio cars patrolled the streets around the Assembly, while the police on foot, were posted within a few metres of each other.

One Army tank was drawn up near the Assembly, but it could not be confirmed officially whether or not it was part of the special police precautions.

Three hundred factory workers, carrying banners, were permitted by the police to penetrate as far as the iron railings outside the Palais Bourbon, where the Assembly meets.

Severe criticism of the police was expressed in the lobbies of the Assembly for their failure to prevent a public gathering on the very doorstep of Parliament.—Reuter.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PLAN

The Schuman financial plan against which the workers demonstrated called for 25,000,000,000 francs to be saved by 1949 through suppression of different subsidies, 40,000,000,000 to be gained through a 75 per cent increase in the price of tobacco.

Most of the workers' demands were aimed at the Government. They were sent in a delegation which was received by members of the Communist Party. One member of the Labour delegation told the United Press: "We are just stating this small demonstration so the Government can see what we think. If they do not understand, we will have a demonstration running into

tens of thousands and find other means of making them understand."

Only Assemblymen and newsmen were allowed into the Assembly building and outside the workers marched up and down, shouting: "Down with the Schuman plan—we want a living wage."—United Press.

#### WORKERS DEMONSTRATE

Paris, June 23.  
The French National Assembly Finance Commission reversed its previous decision and approved the Ramadier Government's belt-tightening recovery programme tonight despite the angry protests of 5,000 demonstrating workers outside.

The bill drafted by the Finance Minister, Robert Schuman, was approved by 24 to 17 votes with four abstentions after Premier Paul Ramadier called for its quick adoption. (Continued on Page 4)

### Truman Loses Veto Fight

Washington, June 23.

Ignoring the last minute appeal from President Truman, the United States Senate today overrode the President's veto and voted to pass the bitterly contested Labour Bill, limiting trade union activity and banning "closed shop."

President Truman today made an eleven-hour appeal to the Democrats to uphold his veto on the anti-strike Labour Bill, a short while before the Senate was due to vote on the issue.

In a letter to Senator Alben Barkley, the Democratic leader, President Truman assured him of "my unqualified support" in the effort to kill the bill, which limits the scope of trade unions and bans the closed shop. He disclosed the bill as dangerous legislation "which will do serious harm to our country."

#### BILL BECOMES LAW

The House of Representatives overrode the veto last week; so that the Senate's decision means the bill automatically becomes law.

The new law provides for Government injunctions to halt national emergency strikes for at least 80 days. It also amends the national labour relations act to restrict some other union activities.

The result was a major victory for the Republican-controlled Congress. Labour leaders called the bill "the Slave Bill" and trade unions flooded the law makers with thousands of messages urging them to sustain the veto.

The majority was six more votes than necessary to provide the two-thirds majority required to override a presidential veto.—Reuter.

### Melville On The Way To His Fourth Successive Test Century

Lords, London, June 23.

South Africa lost two wickets in scoring 167 runs when stumps were drawn here today on the second day of the second Test match against England.

The South Africans are thus 387 runs behind with eight wickets in hand.

Alan Melville, South African captain and opening batsman, although subdued at times, played a brilliant innings and requires only four runs to complete his fourth successive Test hundred. Only J. P. S. van der Walt, of the former Transvaal, has hit four successive Test centuries.

Melville and Mitchell opened for South Africa and took the stand to 99 in as many minutes before

### Wimbledon Opens: Easy Wins For "Seeded" Players

Wimbledon, London, June 23.  
All eight seeded men players won their matches in the first round of the Wimbledon championships which began here today in fine but uncertain weather before crowds equal to the biggest pre-war attendance.

The lanky Californian, Jack Kramer, favourite to win the title for the United States, swept the young Midlands player, W. J. Moss, off the court in under half an hour with the loss of only one game, winning 6-0, 6-1, 6-0.

One of his chief rivals, Dinny Pails, of Australia, had almost as easy a passage in eliminating another Englishman, L. E. Carter, 6-1, 6-0 and 6-1, while the giant Frenchman, and holder of the title, Yvon Petra, had a comfortable victory over the British Davis Cup player, Donald Butler, winning by 6-2, 7-5 and 6-4.

Only the African player, Eric Sturges, came near to providing a United States No. 3 player, Tom major upset in his contest with the Brown, only winning by 7-5, 6-7, 7-5, 2-6, 8-6 after Sturges had held a 3-2 lead in the final set.

Brown has been taking examinations in America and arrived only yesterday somewhat short of practice, but he played well and Sturges put up a fine display against this player, whose prowess thrilled last year's Wimbledon crowds.

#### BRILLIANT CZECH

The jet-handed Czechoslovakian, Jaroslav Drobny, conqueror of Kramer last year, was in brilliant form today in beating in three straight sets the Ecuadorian champion, Francisco Segura. Drobny won 7-4, 7-5, 6-3, but the Latin-American fought hard, for every point, and the winner's margin of success was not as great as would appear from the scores.

On today's play Drobny presents the greatest threat to domination of the championships by Australian and United States players.

Of the other seeded players, the United States player, Bobby Falkenberg, won rather more easily than had been anticipated, over the Belgian Davis Cup player, Philippe Washer, by 6-2, 6-2 and 6-2.

John Bromwich, the ambidextrous Australian, regarded as the chief rival to Kramer for the coveted Wimbledon title, beat the Swiss, Dietrich Stutz, 6-4, 6-2 and 6-4, while Geoff Brown, of Australia, beat one of the lesser known United States players, W. Robertson, 6-1, 6-0 and 6-3.

The play on the opening day was confined to men's singles. The women players will begin their singles matches tomorrow.

#### INDIANS DO WELL

Indian players, on the whole, had a successful day, most of them entering the second round.

Among today's results were: G. Mahomed Khan (India) beat G. L. Tuckett, Great Britain, 6-2, 6-2 and 6-3.

J. M. Mehra (India) beat J. Skidgell (France) 6-1, 3-6, 3-6, 9-7, 6-3.

D. Bose (India) beat G. D. Oakley (Great Britain) 6-2, 6-3, 6-0.

K. I. Ahmed (India) beat W. A. Voldham (Great Britain) 6-2, 6-2, 6-4.

S. C. Misra (India) beat H. F. David (Great Britain) 4-6, 8-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Man Mohan (India) beat R. J. Ganbys (Great Britain) 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

W. C. Choy (China) beat S. Miha (Egypt) 6-2, 6-2, 6-0.

—Reuter.

### County Cricket Close Of Play

London, June 23.  
The close of play scores in first-class cricket matches which began on Saturday were:

At the Oval: Glamorgan 248 and 15 for one. Surrey 560 for eight declared (Squires 138, Barling 99, McIntyre 107, Holmes 80).

At Bath: Lancashire 350 for nine declared (Gladwin nine for 119), Derbyshire 273 (Reville 102).

At Bristol: Kent 228 and 58 for one. Gloucestershire 507 (Crapp 130, Emmett 100, Monks 50, Scott 63, Davies six for 132).

At Bath: Somerset 246 and 175 (Buss 55). Leicestershire 170 (Wellard five for 20) and 88 for five.

At Worcester: Oxford University 348 (Pawson 150, Howarth four for 8) and 83 for two. Worcestershire 207 (White 64, Robinson six for 68).

At Sheffield: Nottinghamshire 100 and 250 for seven (Reddick 59, Harris 123). Yorkshire 121 (Butler five for 25).

At Colchester: Essex 410 (Ray Smith 66, Peter Smith 62, Young five for 105). Middlesex 228 (Robertson 64, Brown 54, Mann 58, Peter Smith nine for 77) and 23 for no wicket.

At Northampton: Northamptonshire 227 and 103 for three. Combined Services 401 (Hearn 138, Shirreff 65).—Reuter.

### Campbell To Test Again

London, June 24.  
Sir Malcolm Campbell is going to put his jet-powered Bluebird in the water again on July 8 to see if extensive changes will enable the 80,000 pounds 25-foot craft to break Sir Malcolm's own speedboat record of 141.7 miles an hour.

"But we certainly won't try for any record on July 5," Sir Malcolm said Monday night, "we're just trying to see if the changes we've made have overcome the excessive yawing at high speeds."

The run which Sir Malcolm said would not be made at any high speed will be made in the bay at Poole, Dorset.

"I haven't got more than a straight mile across the bay," he said, "certainly not enough for any record run."

If the changes are satisfactory, he will return the Bluebird to Lake Coniston in Lancashire where the Bluebird developed the yawing in runs on June 12, and try for a new record, probably in excess of 160 miles an hour.

The jet engine develops more than 3,000 horsepower.—Associated Press.

#### EDITORIAL

### Hongkong's Industries

A NEWS story on this page discloses the disturbing paradox that while a record number of building, weaving and rubber shoe factories are operating in Hongkong at the present time, output is restricted to between 20 and 40 percent of pre-war and employment is disproportionately small. Reasons: scarcity of markets, and excessive labour costs. Rubber shoe factories within recent weeks because, despite the advantages derived under Imperial Preference, manufacturers cannot turn out products cheap enough to sell in world markets. Adding to their perplexities, Hongkong factory owners now see the spectre of Japan entering the competitive field and developing a policy of cutting war which she will win hands down. Our manufacturers argue that once Allied control is removed from Japan (and the presumption is that this will be a concession written into the peace treaty), Japan's foothold in the commercial world; that she will be just as ruthless in the future to accomplish this purpose as she has been in the past. Apparently the Hongkong Government is

willing to subscribe to the viewpoint because it is giving every assistance to the Chinese Manufacturers Union to despatch a trade mission to pre-war markets with the intention of trying to forestall future Japanese competition. Nevertheless, a balanced judgment is as necessary as a balanced trade, and it is just as understandable, Japan's ability to become a serious trade competitor within a few months. The essential aim of SCAP policy is to encourage Japan to become self-supporting in the quickest possible time, but not to allow her to do so at the expense of allied traders and manufacturers. Sending out a long war to go before she can emerge in mass production sufficiently to become a world competitor, and Hongkong manufacturers still have plenty of opportunity to create and consolidate overseas markets. Trade mission promises beneficial results, but this, in itself, is insufficient because Hongkong will have to compete not only with Japan, but other countries. Production costs must be brought down if our small but useful industries are to secure and then hold overseas markets.







## Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

You can look like a Pinup Girl when you pin-in a curl!

### "DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

"Dear Lois Leeds—How can I do up my hair at night and still look attractive? My husband hates the looks of curls.—SUE."

You can be a "pinup girl" if you pin up the ends of your hair in bob pins. Wind a ribbon around your head and tie it in a perky bow. Match the ribbon to your robe. Your husband will not suspect that under all this "pinup" you have hair tucked into rows of little pin-curls to look your loveliest tomorrow! It is better to use one bob pin for each curl than dozens of little hairpins.

"Dear Lois Leeds—My wrists are very bony but I am a pianist. I wear an evening dress quite often. Should I wear long sleeves?—NELL J."

Long-sleeved dinner dresses are smart, but why not wear wide "cuff" bracelets to flatter your wrists and hands? If bracelets annoy you or interfere with the flexibility of your wrists, try wide velvet ribbon tied in flat bows.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Do you believe that hormone type cream is good for

my daughter to use? She is 16, good skin but a little dry. I am 63 and use the cream with excellent results.—MOM."

Your daughter should use a mild face cream or a good cream "for dry skin." The hormone type of cream stimulates circulation, which is necessary for your skin, but it is not necessary for your daughter's.

"Dear Lois Leeds—What can I use to tie my hair back when I make up? My landlady objects to towels getting cream and makeup on them.—SADDIE."

Why not use gauze or the elastic type bandage in a three-inch width? You can buy a roll in any drug store.

## ACCIDENT PRONENESS IN PILOTS

Prevention of hundreds of aircraft accidents by supervising for a few months the flight activities of pilots involved in previous accidents—whatever the cause—has been recommended by Lt-Col Thomas H. Crouch of the United States Naval Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland, and Dr Daniel Horn of Langley Field, Virginia.

These two authorities recently told the Aero Medical Association in Atlantic City that any pilot who has had an accident, whether because of his own mistake or because of a plane defect, was five times more likely than normal to have a second accident. Most reported accidents follow within 30 days, said their report, based on records of 9,000 military pilots who had had more than one accident.

As accident-free months pass, the accident tendency declines until there is no longer an extra hazard for these men being pilots.

They said apparently an accident is frequently followed by a temporary period of impaired proficiency, and proposed to meet this by assigning a man who had an accident to working for a time as a co-pilot before being restored to command of an aircraft, and also by use of readjustment counselling after an accident.—Associated Press.

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"When you get tired, just visualize how grand the yard will look blooming with gorgeous flowers—and you the creator of all that beauty!"

## They Try To Prevent You From Slipping

BY PAUL F. ELLIS

(United Press Science Writer)

Scientists at the U.S. National Bureau of Standards disclosed recently that they have developed a new "floor tester" machine that tells them just how slippery a walk or floor is and whether such surfaces are hazardous.

## Highland Letter

BY ALASTAIR GRANT

You can't please everybody. For long there have been complaints that the lovely Ness Islands, picturesquely situated in the River Ness just outside the town of Inverness, have not been "developed" to advantage as a means of attracting summer visitors. Now, three men of energy and imagination have devised an elaborate scheme to exploit the entertainment possibilities of the islands to the full . . . and now many people, especially of the older generation, are deploring the proposed invasion of this tranquil sylvan beauty spot.

The men responsible for the scheme, which is now being considered by the Town Council, are the Burgh architect, Mr Jack Blackburn (inventor of a new concrete house); Mr Ian Jack, Burgh surveyor; and Mr George Angus, Parks Superintendent.

The men have arranged a scheme which includes a new pavilion, an open-air dance floor which could be used for plays, orchestras and choirs, facing north-east so that performers would not be playing or singing against the noise of the river. It is proposed that there should be a tea room and an archery range.

The scheme provides for part of this island being set aside for the benefit mainly of old people. This area would be planted with shrubs and flowers and it would be set a huge draught board exclusively for the use of the old folk.

On another island there would be a clock-golf, table tennis, deck quoits and similar amusements. Boating, a small pool for children, and fishing would also be provided, while an adjacent piece of land would be set aside as a camping ground.

These plans for a brighter Inverness have been on the whole favourably received by the Town Council although they have not yet given their final decision. Perhaps the cost will be the deciding factor, but nothing has yet been said about that.

### The "Monster"

It is difficult these days to avoid mention of the Loch Ness "Monster." Ministers, lawyers and other credible witnesses have testified to having seen the strange creature, and on the May holiday hundreds of people hiked, biked and motored along the loch side in the hope of getting a glimpse of "it."

Mr A. B. Peters, the Inverness Burgh Librarian, who has arranged for a constant watch over that part of the Loch which is the "Monster's" favourite playground, has had no luck yet although he varied his tactics the other day by taking a French religious statue, a stuffed English in Inverness, for his hour trip in a plane over the Loch. "Nessie" refused to oblige, but the little girl was thrilled by her trip just the same.

Whether or not they are taking the affair seriously, the Americans are keenly interested, and Sir Murdoch MacDonald, M.P. for Inverness, has been asked to broadcast on the subject over a U.S.A. radio network. He has not yet decided to accept the invitation, for this is a matter of some delicacy. If he should boost the "monster" as an accepted fact, he may be derided for his credulity by envious critics overseas. On the other hand, if he should express any scepticism he would certainly offend the people of Inverness-shire.

### Invergordon Harbour

That versatile theorist on the subject, Captain D. J. Munro, R.N., of New Paltz, New York, has been asked to advocate the claims of Cromarty Firth as an alternative to a proposal which Ross County Council has approved in principle for the development of Invergordon Harbour at a cost of £250,000.

Captain Munro favours a site extending 3,000 feet from Ferry Pier towards Balmuir. The development of this site, he contends, as an ocean-going import and export base with facilities for the manufacture of various products, powered by electricity produced from local water sources, would mean that an up-to-date town could be erected in a position clear of all other towns and vested interests. Captain Munro suggests that such chemicals as acetylene and allied products, aluminium, artificial manures and feeding stuffs for livestock could be produced at this site. At present farmers' wants in the way of feeding stuffs and artificial manures are supplied from Hull, Liverpool and Glasgow, which involves considerable road haulage. This could be avoided, Canadian wheat could be landed at Cromarty and ground into flour.

Another point, Captain Munro makes, is that the Ross County port of Port Churchill to the Canadian wheat belt is fully 1,000 miles shorter than any other route while the route from Port Churchill to Cromarty is fully 200 miles shorter than to any other large British port. Captain Munro was King's Harbour Master at Cromarty during the 1914-18 war, and has acted as adviser on such matters to various foreign Governments—so he knows what he's talking about.

Fact is, they said, too many people are falling down on slippery sidewalks and floors, and they hope to do something about it.

This is where the new machine comes in. It tests not only surfaces, but also faulty footwear that may cause a person to slip and fall.

The scientists already have started a scientific investigation to determine the circumstances under which such accidents occur. They believe that many of those sprained ankles, broken knee caps, and ankles can be prevented.

This can be accomplished, they believe, by application of new materials and methods of maintenance—not only for the sidewalks but for footwear as well. To get this problem, adequate methods of measuring the slipperiness of any material had to be devised. So they invented the new type "walk tester."

### Like Spinning Wheel

The gadget is primarily a compound pendulum which sweeps a leather heel or rubber heel over the surface to be tested. At a first glance, it looks something like a spinning wheel.

The "anti-slip coefficient" for the walkway and footwear surfaces is computed from the readings of a pointer, operating on a disc.

The trouble with other devices to measure slipperiness, the scientists point out, is that the measurements are taken as though a person were standing on a floor rather than in the process of walking, when most falls occur.

Scientists, therefore, wanted to make their device more efficient, and added a study of walking habits of numerous persons to obtain data of such factors as the manner in which the heel contacts a walkway surface during the restraining phase of the step. They also wanted to learn the probable angles of contact between heels and walkway surfaces and the functions of muscles in locomotion.

### Concealed Cameras

They used concealed cameras to take slow-motion pictures of persons walking in their usual manner while they were unaware of being photographed. The slow-motion picture part of the investigation was supplemented by a study of worn heels, which showed that maximum wear usually occurs at the outside border of the rear portion of the heel.

The floor-tester already has been tried on the floors of Walter Reed Hospital where amputees are learning to walk with crutches and artificial legs. Tests also have been made at the Pentagon Building in Washington.

The preliminary results of the investigation show that rubber heels was a very smooth surface, has a high resistance against slipperiness when dry but low when wet. They also show that waxed asphalt tiles had a higher score than untreated tiles when tested with a rubber heel under dry conditions.

Soon they hope to make a full report, with recommendations for safety codes for walkways and footwear.

## NO FROGS IN SINGAPORE

An American film company, shooting scenes at night for the film "Singapore" near a small lake, had to remake the scenes because the croaking of frogs was recorded on the sound track.

At first this was considered good local colour, but a research assistant later announced that the frogs actually ruined the scenes because, he said, Singapore has no frogs.—Associated Press.

## Organisations Appointed Consultants To U.N.

More than 120 national and international organisations have so far applied for special status as consultants to the U.N. Economic and Social Council, thus taking the first steps to bring their members into direct participation in the day-to-day work of the United Nations.

Worldwide groups like the International Chamber of Commerce and the International Co-operative Alliance, which for years have been promoting improvements in fields of direct concern to United Nations, have received special status as "Category A" consultants.

They may, along with the World Federation of Trade Unions and the American Federation of Labour, contribute their expert knowledge to the U.N. Economic and Social Council. This may be done either through circulars to the Council's 18 members or in the form of concrete proposals for discussion by the Council.

The Council is now considering granting consultative status to some 20 other organisations which have been asked to be included in recent months. Applications are first reviewed by a Committee of the Council, which has approved this first group but has postponed consideration of a large number of others. Three bodies—the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, the International Federation of Christian Traders, and the International Federation of the



## Portugal's War On High Prices

BY ADOLPH V. DA ROSA

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

The Portuguese Government's assault on the cost of living has already shown marked results, and with increased shipments of meat from South America and fish from the Newfoundland banks the food crisis which once threatened to develop in Portugal has vanished.

Minister of Economy Ezequiel Barbosa launched a double-barrelled attack on the cost of living index. He mobilized his forces against the black marketeers and decreed lower costs for vital foodstuffs. His most effective steps against black market operators was to free a great number of foods from price and ration control.

Simultaneously, the government lowered the price of gasoline. It eliminated customs duties on imported tyres and trucks as a further step in the planned creation of a "psychology of plenty" leading to a lowered cost of living index.

Abundance of Fish  
Fruit prices were lowered 15 per cent. Renewed abundance of fish secured off Newfoundland by the Portuguese fishing fleet and increased shipments of meat from Argentina and Brazil lowered those staples accordingly.

Mutton appeared in butcher shops priced lower than it had been for many months. Potatoes were lowered in price, and olive oil black market dropped so steeply that the product will soon be freed from control. There were also some signs of a buyers' strike, or at least a disinclination to buy products whose prices remained high. Most commercial prices therefore joined the downward trend.

Such a general lowering of prices often means a shortage of money compared to products. One indication of this is the general tendency of the banks to refuse extensive credit. Many Portuguese businessmen complain they are unable to get the necessary credits from the country's banks.

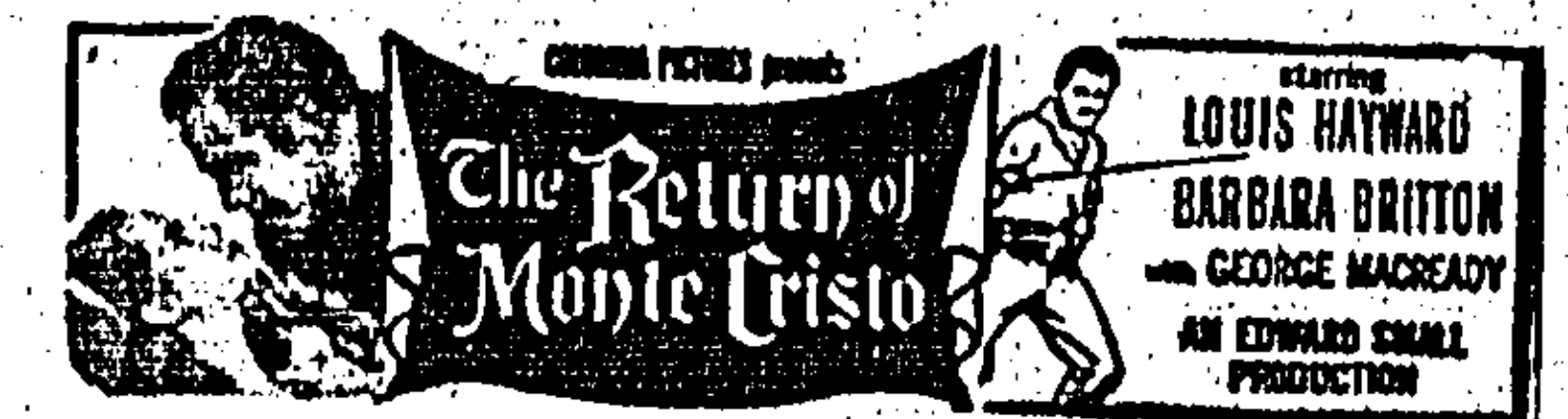
Businessmen complain that the situation is critical, and warn of a partial economic collapse if credits are denied them.

However, the workers and public in general are satisfied with the government's attempt to lower living costs. Much general support is seen for Barbosa's attempts to equalize salaries and commodities.

## Apartment House For 150,000 Mice

An apartment building will be erected in Bar Harbor, Maine, and its tenants will be 15,000 mice. The apartment house will be put up under a Rockefeller Foundation grant as part of the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory for Cancer Research.

TO-DAY ONLY **WINKS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



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by Charles Dickens

## Mrs Grundy At Copacabana

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil's seaside capital, has a new organisation—the Discreet Bathing Club—which is campaigning up and down Copacabana beach for more modest bathing suits.

Volunteer agents of the Society spend hours on the beach politely asking for more conservative swimming costumes. They even offer to donate garments that meet their standards.

The Club chairman recently told the press: "The aim of the club is to moralise our beaches, especially fighting the use of indecent bathing suits. We do not ask that suits come down to the knees as some people facetiously say, but we do not allow girls in two-piece bathing suits." The Club has 50 members.—Associated Press.

## Heroine For Shaw Play

Maurice Evans, celebrated Broadway star who returned to his native Britain in search of a leading lady for his current production of George Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman," has announced that, in collaboration with Shaw himself, he has chosen Joyce Heron, of the London stage, for the role.

Evans said Miss Heron was engaged because in the opinion of both Shaw and himself, she conformed most to the playwright's description of the boy-chasing heroine in this philosophical comedy. It will be her first assignment in a Shavian work.

Evans, most of whose American productions have been Shakespearean, will be backed to the hilt by Miss Heron, who will follow in "Auntie"—Associated Press.



## MINERS WALK OFF JOBS

Birmingham, Ala., June 23. United Mine Workers' Union men at 10 mines in this district walked off their job today after the Senate overrode President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley labour bill. The mines were forced to suspend operations.

It is estimated that about 2,000 miners walked out, about one-tenth of the Union membership in Birmingham district. It is not known immediately if the walkout came on orders by the Union head, John L. Lewis.

William Mitch, president of the district, is reported to be in conference.—United Press.

## MALAYA IS KEEN ON JAP TRADE

Singapore, June 23. Chinese businessmen in Singapore are eagerly looking forward to the resumption of private trade with Japan, particularly those dealing in textiles and marine products, and several are in favour of a trade delegation from Malaya to Japan.

This opinion was offered by Mr. Lee Kong-chuan, president of the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce, in an interview with the Malaya Tribune.

The Chinese people, Mr. Lee said, were of a forgiving nature and would let bygones be bygones. "But," he added, "the nature of Chinese relations with the Japanese will depend on the latter's conduct."

While several businessmen here have expressed their agreement to a Chinese delegation to Japan to explore the ability of the Japanese to meet reparations claims, Mr. Lee said it would be premature to make any statement on this.

**Contacting Agents**

Local produce and textile dealers who are anxious for a resumption of trade with Japan have made efforts to contact their agents there, many of whom are reported to be Chinese.

Japanese rayon, cotton and silk yarns, ready made shirts, singlets, socks and toys, are among the items that will find a ready market here, even when imports from other countries are stopped up, because the low prices on Japanese goods have been and still will be the greatest single factor in their favour.

The vast majority of the Malayan population is composed of the middle and poorer classes, and as such, cheap cost is the prime essential and precedes quality and durability.—United Press.

## Ramadier Wins Support

(Continued from Page 1)

to save the nation from the "brink of bankruptcy."

In protest against the recovery programme, which they said would increase the cost of living 20 per cent, workers began arriving from industrial suburbs shortly after two p.m. in buses which parked in the streets around the National Assembly building.

By 2.30 p.m. there were an estimated 1,000 workers in the vicinity.

Large police reinforcements were rushed to the scene and began clearing the streets in front of and behind the National Assembly, which houses the Assembly.

**WOODEN BARRICADES**

An estimated force of about 1,000 hastily threw up wooden barricades in the surrounding streets and blocked some streets with their long police motor coaches.

There was some scattered scuffling as the police sought to effect beyond the barricades several hundred workers who had arrived there before the barricades were put in place. The workers stood their ground but later were persuaded to leave.

The police were ten deep in front of and behind the Assembly. Assembly officials went through lines under police escort after adjournment. At six p.m. two Communist deputies emerged from the Assembly and mounted a police loudspeaker car. They said the Communist Party was against the Schuman plan and informed workers of the progress of the debate.

They said there was no further reason to continue the demonstration and told the men and women to disperse. The fact that the workers left quietly on the Communist deputies' orders was interpreted as a sign that the incident had been organised by the Communist Party.

## Russians To Free German Prisoners

Berlin, June 23. The majority of German prisoners of war held in the Soviet Union will be released and sent home this summer, a Soviet official announced in a lecture today at the House of Soviet Culture.—United Press.

# NEW JAP WHALING EXPEDITION DRAWS BRITISH PROTEST

London, June 23. A Foreign Office spokesman today said that Britain had protested to the United States against American authorisation of a new Japanese whaling expedition to the Antarctic.

Britain fears, he said, that a Japanese whaling fleet "might one day become the basis of a new navy." Additionally, the spokesman said Britain deems it too early for the Japanese flag to appear on the high seas, presumably because the Japanese peace treaty has not yet been written.

The spokesman said Britain submitted a series of objections to the U.S. State Department after the Japanese were allowed to send out whale hunters last summer. These objections later were waived, he said, after the United States Government promised there would be prior consultation with Allied States interested before a second authorisation was granted to the Japanese.

But last April reports that a new Japanese expedition was being planned reached Britain, the spokesman added. Accordingly, the States Department was again approached with the same objections. The State Department, he said, apparently ignored the British objections and authority was given for a second expedition "despite the previous undertaking that there would be prior consultation."

Britain thereupon protested against the United States action two weeks

## RESISTANCE TO RUSSIAN POLICIES

Evansville, Ind., June 23. John Foster Dulles, US State Department adviser, said today that the Russian policy of setting up a "police state" may "lead to widespread violence and even war."

Dulles, in an address at the 89th annual commencement of Northwestern University, said: "There is no reason to believe that the effect of the Russian leaders' to impose their system of government will stop of its own accord. If it stops, it will only be because something stops it."

He declared: "That something will be either violent resistance or moral resistance so solid that to oppose it would be futile. Clearly, Americans must see to it that there is a peaceful stopping."

Dulles said the United States was "in an awkward position to organize" such a movement "because at the moment our motives are suspected. That suspicion is found even among friends as the British and French."

The first phase of the United States' quest for peace must be to restore the nation's moral influence, he said. "The United States must make it clear beyond a doubt that it has no thought of imposing economic or military force to impose on others its particular way of life."—Associated Press.

## INTERNATIONAL PHILATELISTS

London, June 23. Stamps worth about £500,000 will be exchanged by dealers from eight countries in the three days of the first postwar international stamp course which opened in London today.

Dealers, including representatives from the United States, France, Scandinavia and Egypt, had tables at the Philatelic Traders Society with sheets, boxes and albums of stamps.

Because of Board of Trade restrictions, their business must be carried out purely in exchange in most cases. Before British stamps are allowed to leave, an equivalent value in foreign stamps must be received, except where special export licences are obtained.—Reuter.

## TWO WOMEN DROWNED

Frankfurt, June 23. Two women were drowned when a motor ferry capsized on the river Neckar near Mannheim today, after a collision with a Diesel tug. One person is still missing.

Mannheim police this afternoon denied an earlier report that there were 36 people on the ferry. They stated that the ferry had carried only 14 passengers, of whom 11 were saved.—Reuter.

## Jap Cotton Arrives At Manchester

London, June 23. A first shipment of 32,000,000 yards of cotton grey cloth, made in Japan, arrived at Manchester Docks today.

Altogether 64,000,000 yards will be sent, which is the largest single shipment ever imported into England.

The Japanese cloth equals the volume of production which Lancashire lost in the fuel crisis, and is to be re-exported by Manchester converters.—Reuter.

## POCKET CARTOON



## French Aim In Indo-China Deplored

New York, June 23. The New York Herald-Tribune today editorially warned France against delay in settling the Indo-China problem.

It said: "Indo-China's three principal exports are rice, coal and corn, all of which are in short supply all through the eastern half of the world. The colonial war cut down these exports from Indo-China to a trickle—only 150,000 tons of rice last year, for instance, against the prewar export of 1,500,000 tons."

"If it were not for the war, rice from Indo-China would be going to the Philippines, Japan, Korea, Malaya and many other Pacific islands."

"And even more important perhaps than the economic aspects of the problem are the political implications. As our government is reported to have pointed out to the French government, the longer an equitable solution is postponed, the greater danger there is that unrest will spread elsewhere."

"The French Government will be poorly advised if it does not attempt more intelligently than it apparently has thus far to bring an end to the war, reach an agreement with Viet Nam, promoting civil war to set one area of Indo-China against another, as reported to be the present French strategy, would seem to be a poor way to promote democracy among the people of Asia."—United Press.

## CLAYTON IN LONDON

London, June 23. Mr. William Clayton, U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, spent all today at the United States Embassy with the American Ambassador, Mr. Lewis Douglas.

It is believed Mr. Douglas briefed Mr. Clayton on the situation in the Far East and on the Japanese whaling expedition. Mr. Clayton presumably informed Mr. Douglas on Washington developments.

The Embassy spokesman said Mr. Clayton had been too busy to get in touch with British officials. The Foreign Office also said no appointment had been made for Mr. Clayton with the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin.

The spokesman said the Embassy had no information whether Mr. Clayton would go to Paris to participate in the Anglo-French-Soviet Foreign Ministers' conference on the Marshall plan.

Mr. Clayton himself refused either to see newsmen or to answer telephone calls.

Mr. Clayton is scheduled to discuss clarification of the American loan agreement, with Sir Stafford.—United Press.

## Jews Ask Unscop To Visit Camps

Famagusta, Cyprus, June 23. Jewish illegal immigrants, deported from Palestine to Cyprus, have invited the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine to inspect the camps in which they are detained as soon as possible.

"Speaking on behalf of the survivors of European Jewry," they said conditions in the camps were worse than in the concentration camps of Europe.

The camp committee had previously asked for an investigation by the International Red Cross.

An acute water shortage was disclosed by a press statement today. The Carmel and Xylofymou camps, where the internees, with buckets, awaited the arrival of water lorries.

The camp authorities admitted the situation was serious but said that new reservoirs were being built with the utmost urgency.—Reuter.

## EXCURSION BOAT FOR CHINA TRADE

New York, June 23. The Maritime Commission had sold the former Hudson River excursion boat, Dewitt Clinton, for use in the China steamer trade, it was learned today.

The 4,000-ton 220-foot craft was purchased by Mr. Samuel Deroccker, of New York, and was delivered last week.—United Press.

# Koreans Demonstrate Against Trusteeship

Seoul, June 23. Kim Koo, former president of the Korean Provisional Government, in Chungking, wrote himself out of consultation with the Joint Commission this afternoon when his Independence Party staged an unsuccessful anti-trusteeship demonstration and sitdown strike in front of Duk Soo Palace.

High American authorities unequivocally stated that Koo's actions disqualified him for consultation with the Joint Commission.

The demonstration began at noon in Chongno Square, scene of the famous Samli Rebellion of 1919.

Earlier, the Independence Party distributed leaflets, calling upon

Koreans to oppose trusteeship "in the last drop of blood, although adding: 'We will work without violence and we do not oppose the United States-Soviet Joint Commission.'"

Approximately 40 demonstrators marched from Chongno Square to Duk Soo Palace, where the gates were locked and Korean police reinforcements were on guard. The crowd swelled to the highest peak of approximately 2,500. At 1.30 p.m. the crowd sat down and refused to leave until Maj. Gen. Albert Brown received three spokesmen.

Gen Brown conferred with the spokesmen for two hours, after the previous understanding that the demonstrators would disperse quietly as soon as the conference was concluded.

There were no casualties or further incidents.

## Faced With Dilemma

The American authorities are at present faced with a dilemma whether to ignore public demonstration, or to take action against it. The authorities are aware that if no action is taken it might lead to further and more serious demonstrations, and also give rise to agitation by the extreme Left Wing, on grounds that the U.S. Army is sanctioning a violation of the military ordinance.

On the other hand, the authorities feel if they arrest Koo it would make him a martyr and result in a moral victory for the Koreans who have classed Koo and Rhee as "reactionary traitors."

The authorities revealed that if the latter decision is taken Koo would be tried by an army provost court.

Earlier today Koo handed in a petition to the Joint Commission stating: "We find it necessary to hold demonstrations peacefully and in an orderly manner, free from violence and resistance, in order to prove the solidarity and sincerity of our people, to correct a false impression that the Korean people have decided to accept trusteeship and to express the belief that any coalition government which the Joint Commission may succeed in setting up will not succeed on account of an ideological conflict that tends to disrupt it from within."—United Press.

## Letters To The Editor

### A Dream Speech

In the Hongkong Telegraph of Friday last, there appeared a letter from that honourable lady "Mother of Eight." She asked the Chairman of the Hongkong Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd., who it was that did the work. Was it the Company or was it the tenants themselves?

To date, no reply has been published and I would like to support the honourable lady by suggesting that the Chairman in his speech at the annual meeting might have said something like the following: "Gentlemen, I cannot let this opportunity pass without making reference to the loyal support and hard work which we have enjoyed during the past twelve months from our 'Staff'. When I say 'Staff' I mean 'Tenants'. The majority of them have repaired our latrines at their own expense, and we have done nothing for them at all in return. I am sure that you will all agree with me that there is not a more loyal band of workers to be found anywhere in the Colony."

Gentlemen, can you see, by the flickering smiles on your intelligent faces, that you are in complete agreement with all that I have said, and there is no need for a definite proposal to be made, as I can see that my remarks on this subject meet with your unanimous approval.

"O. B. E. M."

## QUEEN ELIZABETH NOT DAMAGED

Southampton, June 23. A Cunard White Star spokesman said today that the Company's flagship, Queen Elizabeth, was not damaged when she went aground last April near Southampton.

The ship's hull has just been examined in drydock. The spokesman said she would leave the drydock this afternoon and sail for New York on Wednesday.—Associated Press.

## U.S. MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Washington, June 23. The divorce and marriage rate reached an all-time peak in the United States last year. The Public Health Service reported today that there were more than 2,300,000 marriages and 820,000 divorces. The divorces are about 120,000 or 24 per cent over the 1946, and marriages are about 882,000 or 32 per cent.—United Press.

## Planes Destroyed By Fire

Nazling, Essex, June 23. Twelve aircraft were destroyed and hangars badly damaged at the Herbs and Essex Aero Club at Nazling, early today when the staff woke to find the hangars ablaze and managed to drag three planes to safety.—Reuter.

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Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

S. C. M. POST,  
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## TODAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW Hongkong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2 p.m., and 6.30 to 11 p.m., and also on 5.85 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30, and 9.15 to 11 p.m.

**BBC Transcription Service:** "The Black Abbot," 1.10. Studio: Piano Recital by Michael Roder, (by courtesy of the Parlophone Co.); "The White Horse Tale," (Organ, Piano and Drums); 7.40. Weber: "Under the spreading Chestnut Tree," London Philharmonic Orchestra; 8. London Relay: World News; 9.10. London Relay: Home News from Britain; 9.15. Studio: Vocal Recital by Julia Lee (Soprano); 10. Studio: "After Dark," Service: UNRRA, Narrator: "Douglas Montgomery"; 10.15. Studio: Music featuring Morton Gould and His Orchestra, presented by Michael Roder; 10.20. Studio: A Play "Twilight" by Eunice Buckley; A H.K. Stage Club production, produced by Desmond Scott; 9.45. BBC Transcription Service: "The Masterpiece"; 10. London Relay: News; 10.10. Weather Report; 10.11. Relay of the Dance Orchestra from the Ambassador Ballroom; 11. Close Down.

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